

Program penyediaan sarana air minum dan jamban keluarga (Samijaga) di Indonesia 1974-1998 = Water supply and sanitation program (Samijaga) in Indonesia 1974-1998

Galuh Fathim Az Zahra, author

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini membahas tentang implementasi program penyediaan sarana air minum dan jamban keluarga (Samijaga) dan dampaknya dalam memperbaiki derajat kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia. Tingginya angka penyakit waterborne disease (diare atau kolera) membuat pemerintah Orde Baru pada Pelita II mengeluarkan Inpres Samijaga yang memberikan bantuan pembangunan Samijaga bagi penduduk berpenghasilan rendah. Bagian pertama dari isi skripsi ini menjelaskan tentang kebiasaan masyarakat terkait sanitasi dan kebijakan sanitasi yang pernah diterapkan di Indonesia. Lalu, dilanjutkan dengan memaparkan latar belakang dikeluarkannya Inpres yang mengatur program Samijaga. Kemudian, diakhiri dengan pembahasan tentang implementasi program Samijaga di beberapa wilayah di Indonesia (Sumatra, Jawa, Bali, dan Timor Timur) dan dampaknya dalam mengendalikan penyakit diare di Indonesia. Penelitian skripsi ini membuktikan bahwa melalui program Samijaga jumlah penduduk yang memiliki sarana air minum dan jamban meningkat. Penyakit diare juga berhasil dikendalikan meskipun terdapat kendala-kendala sosial budaya dalam pelaksanaannya. Skripsi ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif yang menggunakan metode penelitian sejarah, salah satunya melalui penggunaan sumber-sumber primer (a.l. dokumen pemerintah, surat kabar sezaman, dll.) dan sumber sekunder (a.l. buku, jurnal, majalah, dll.).

<hr><i>ABSTRACT</i>

This thesis discusses about the implementation of water supply and sanitation program in Indonesia during the New Order on promoting people's health status. In Indonesia, waterborne diseases (i.e. diarrhea or cholera) were the major causes of illness and death. Therefore, the New Order government launched a presidential instruction on providing access to water supply and sanitation (Inpres Samijaga) for Indonesia's poor in the Second Five-Year Development (Pelita II). Firstly, this thesis provides a brief explanation about people's sanitary habit and prior sanitation programs which had been conducted in Indonesia. Then, it explains the reason of the New Order government launched presidential instruction regulating Samijaga program. Afterward, this thesis describes the implementation of Samijaga program in Indonesia (focus on a particular region in Sumatra, Java, Bali, and East Timor) and its impact in controlling diarrhea disease in Indonesia. According to this thesis, it indisputably proves that through Samijaga program, percentage of households with access to water supply and sanitation was increased. Diarrhea disease was successfully controlled although facing some socio-cultural obstacles. This thesis is a qualitative study using historical research method, such as, the use of primary sources (e.g. government documents, newspapers, etc.) and secondary sources (e.g. books, journal articles, magazine articles, etc.); This thesis discusses about the implementation of water supply and sanitation program in Indonesia during the New Order on promoting people's health status. In Indonesia, waterborne diseases (i.e. diarrhea or cholera) were the major causes of illness and death. Therefore, the New Order government launched a presidential instruction on providing access to water supply and sanitation (Inpres Samijaga) for

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